

## CIA Directed Raid On Nicaraguan Oil Port, Sources Say

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Three months before directing the mining of Nicaragua's harbors, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency directed a sabotage raid against the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, destroying 3.2 million gallons of fuel and forcing the evacuation of the town, U.S. intelligence sources say.

The sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said that like the mining, the Oct. 10 raid on Corinto was carried out by Latin American commandos.

Another source said that the raid was one in a series of CIA-directed secret attacks dating back to an assault on oil storage and pipeline facilities at Puerto Sandino on Sept. 8. Both Corinto and Puerto Sandino are on the Pacific coast.

Members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who complained last week that they were not adequately informed about the mining, also appeared not to have known about the CIA's role in the Corinto raid, according to sources close to the panel.

The CIA declined comment Tuesday on its reported role.

### ■ CIA Admits Delay

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

The CIA has reversed itself and acknowledged that earlier this year it delayed for six weeks a response to a request by the Senate intelligence committee for a briefing on covert activity in Nicaragua.

A CIA spokesman, George Laufer, said Monday he gave an incorrect account Sunday when he told The New York Times that William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, had been ready to brief the panel in January but had not done so until March because the senators had asked for delays.

The retraction was made after Robert R. Simmons, the committee's staff director, told The Times on Monday that he asked Clair George, the CIA's liaison officer, in late January for a briefing in early February. Mr. Simmons said the CIA sought two delays and did not brief the committee until March 8.

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Mr. Simmons filled in additional details on briefing arrangements.

In a telephone call that he initiated, Mr. Laufer said that on Jan. 12, Mr. Casey told Senators Barry Goldwater and Daniel Patrick Moynihan in a letter that the CIA wished to "withdraw the full amount of money" — \$24 million — in funds approved for Nicaraguan activities.

"I was a little surprised," Mr. Simmons said. "I spoke to Clair George around Jan. 23 and told him that, on the basis of this request, the members would probably want a meeting with Mr. Casey before the February recess."

"He called me back," Mr. Simmons said, "and said the administration was still trying to make a decision on the issue of supplemental funds over and above the \$24 million, and could the committee wait until after the recess for the hearing. He also said that, because the Nicaraguan program was part of the president's foreign policy, he felt Secretary of State George P. Shultz should be the lead witness."

Mr. Simmons said Mr. Goldwater had agreed to accommodate the CIA, and a meeting was set for Feb. 29. Meanwhile, unknown to the Senate committee, the CIA had briefed the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on Jan. 31.

On Feb. 24, Mr. Simmons said, he was called by Mr. George and told that the agency did not want to hold a briefing on Feb. 29, as scheduled, because Mr. Shultz would be "unavailable." Mr. Simmons said he told Mr. George that there was pressure from many committee members for a briefing and he refused to postpone the meeting.

But, although the general findings have circulated, the details of the new research have not yet been published. Until the findings can be scrutinized by the scientific community, the strength

of the evidence that an HTLV-type of virus causes AIDS cannot be evaluated completely.

[A spokesman for the Health and Human Services Department, which runs the cancer institute, cautioned that the research work was still under study by medical teams, Reuters reported.]

AIDS, targeted as the U.S. government's No. 1 health problem, destroys the immune systems of its victims, particularly their white blood T-cells, and makes them vulnerable to deadly infections and cancer. There have been 4,023 cases, with 1,746 deaths, to date, predominantly among homosexual men with multiple partners as well as drug users, homosexuals and recipients of blood donations.

"My understanding is that it appears likely this is the cause of AIDS. It's certainly the strongest candidate described thus far," said an investigator familiar with the research. He noted the potential for developing a test to screen blood donors. "There will certainly be an impetus," he said, "to start looking at the possibility of vaccine development" to prevent the disease.



The Associated Press

## President Plans Reform For Brazil

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

SAO PAULO — President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has proposed a far-reaching constitutional reform that would curtail the exceptional powers of Brazil's recent military presidents and return the country to full democracy in 1988.

The constitutional amendment submitted to the National Congress Monday in Brasilia, was the first formal timetable proposed by the government for restoring direct presidential elections in Brazil after two decades of military rule.

Government officials said the plan was a response to an opposition campaign for direct elections to choose Mr. Figueiredo's successor early next year. The National Congress is expected to vote on the opposition's proposal next week.

"Today the people are showing their desire for change. The government cannot ignore it," Mr. Figueiredo said in a national television address Monday night. "It is necessary to change the constitution. We are going to change it."

Mr. Figueiredo's plan, which reflects the views of military leaders as well as most of the government's Social Democratic Party, preserves the election of his successor by a special electoral college in which the Social Democratic Party holds a firm majority.

However, the amendment shortens the term of the next president from six to four years and provides a two-round election for president in 1988. It also would strip the president of exceptional powers, such as decreeing tax increases without Congress's approval.

Mayors and some other local officials appointed by state or federal authorities would be decided by direct election in 1986 under the government's plan. State governors and legislators, city councils and Congress were chosen by an open election allowed by the military in 1982.

Mr. Figueiredo said the new amendment was meant to be the basis for broad negotiations between the government and the opposition on both elections and the overall transition from authoritarian to democratic rule.

"The initiative I took today," he said, "is an invitation for negotiations."

With a two-thirds majority needed in both houses of Congress to amend the constitution, neither the government nor the four opposition parties have sufficient strength to win approval for their proposals without substantial bipartisan support.

Government officials have said they are willing to negotiate on further reforms with opposition leaders and modify all the points in the constitutional package except the provision for indirect elections.

Until now, opposition leaders have said they would not negotiate with the government until after April 25, when the Congress votes on their own amendment for direct elections. Even if that proposal is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Conservative Leader in Salvador Says He'll Stay Neutral in Runoff Election

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Francisco Jose Guerrero, the Salvadoran conservative who finished third in the first round of voting in El Salvador's presidential election last month, said Monday he would remain neutral in the May 6 runoff.

Political analysts here called Mr. Guerrero's decision a blow to Roberto d'Aubuisson, the far-right candidate, who faces Jose Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat, in the voting.

Mr. Guerrero, leader of the National Conciliation Party, said he would reject an offer by the far right to participate in a future government and would not support Mr. d'Aubuisson, head of the extremist Nationalist Republican Alliance.

A former army major, Mr. d'Aubuisson received 29 percent of the vote in the first round on March 25. He is thought to be trailing far behind Mr. Duarte, who received 43 percent.

Mr. Guerrero got 19 percent of the vote last month and his support was viewed as substantially more important to Mr. d'Aubuisson than to Mr. Duarte.

He acknowledged that his neutral stance was likely to help Mr. Duarte, because his supporters had not been "ordered" to vote again.

"We have asked" the far right to be less radical if they want to



Francisco Jose Guerrero

join," Mr. Guerrero said in an interview. "They'll have to adopt their ideology to ours, but they can't present to present the same thesis."

He also said that the Salvadoran Army was concerned that if Mr. d'Aubuisson won, the United States would withdraw military aid.

Mr. d'Aubuisson has been linked to the death squads that have taken thousands of lives in El Salvador in the last five years. He has denied any connection to the squads.

At least two of Mr. Guerrero's advisers strongly favor Mr. Duarte, and most political analysts contend that it will be fairly easy for the Christian Democrat to win the National Conciliation Party votes he needs to be elected.

Mr. Guerrero said he expected most of his supporters to abstain, and others to vote for Mr. d'Aubuisson or Mr. Duarte.

He stressed that his decision not to support Mr. d'Aubuisson had been made because he wanted to consolidate his party and bring it closer to the political center, and to begin planning his strategy for legislative elections in 1985.

Mr. Guerrero said he still had to talk to his supporters before making a formal announcement of his neutrality, but acknowledged that he had made his decision.

Both Mr. Duarte and Mr. d'Aubuisson

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Evidence Grows Linking Cancer Virus to AIDS

By Christine Russell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers from the National Cancer Institute and other laboratories have found more evidence that a variant of a human cancer virus may be the major cause of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), according to medical sources.

Experts familiar with the research say that a team headed by Dr. Robert Gallo has found very strong signs that a newly discovered form of the Human T-Cell Leukemia (HTLV) virus infects victims of AIDS. It also infects

patients with an illness that may precede AIDS.

Promising work with variants of the HTLV virus is also under way at the Pasteur Institute in Paris and at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, which is coordinating the study of AIDS in the United States, sources said.

But, although the general findings have circulated, the details of the new research have not yet been published. Until the findings can be scrutinized by the scientific community, the strength

of the evidence that an HTLV-type of virus causes AIDS cannot be evaluated completely.

[A spokesman for the Health and Human Services Department, which runs the cancer institute, cautioned that the research work was still under study by medical teams, Reuters reported.]

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Bush to Present Proposal on Ban of Chemical Arms

Vice President George Bush being greeted Tuesday in Geneva by Louis G. Fields Jr., the chief U.S. negotiator at the UN Disarmament Conference, and his wife, Katherine. Between Mr. Bush and Mr. Fields is Marten H. van Hove, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations in Geneva. Mr. Bush will deliver President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a ban of chemical weapons to the conference Wednesday. The vice president said a ban would "elevate the hopes of mankind."

### INSIDE

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■ General Mark W. Clark, who led the Allies into Rome in 1944, is dead at 87. Page 3.

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### TOMORROW

■ Mexico's labor movement is dissatisfied with the government's austerity policies.

Reagan Says He Will Stand by Taiwan

United Press International

BEIJING — The United States will not turn its back on Taiwan in exchange for a stronger relationship with China, President Ronald Reagan told Chinese journalists in an interview released in Beijing Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan, who is scheduled to arrive in China April 26 for a six-day visit, told the Chinese news agency Monday that the Taiwan issue was a problem for the Chinese to settle between themselves.

"I realize there is a difference there and it's been discussed," he said. "The only thing is, as I have stated many times, we believe that the solution must be peaceful in settling whatever differences there may be and we look forward to and hope that there will be a peaceful settlement of that issue."

He said the United States had been "perfectly frank" about its "unofficial relationship" with Taiwan and I don't think that it is an

obstacle to improved friendship between ourselves and the People's Republic."

The president, described by the news agency as being "in high spirits" during the interview, said he expected to discuss a number of trade issues during his visit. The issues could include access to Chinese ports by U.S. ships and China's failure to make good on promised purchases of American grain.

There are some differences between us but there are many more things that we have in common that can be mutually beneficial," Mr. Reagan said.

"We recognize the nonaligned status of the People's Republic and respect that. But, also, I know it has been my thinking for a long time that the United States is truly a nation of the Pacific basin. And certainly the largest and most important state in that Pacific basin is the People's Republic of China."

## U.S. May Auction Landing Slots at Busy Airports

By Douglas B. Feaver

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Transportation is considering a plan to auction landing and takeoff positions at busy airports to the highest bidder, then let the winner buy and sell those slots just like any other commodity.

The idea has been a favorite of David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, but the Department of Transportation has opposed it on the grounds that the wealthy would buy out the poor.

For a variety of reasons, the Federal Aviation Administration currently restricts access at four airports — Washington's National, Chicago's O'Hare International, and New York's LaGuardia and John F. Kennedy. A major prob-

lem since the deregulation of airfares has been deciding how to allocate takeoff and landing slots fairly among the airlines.

Before deregulation in 1978, a committee of airline executives met in a collegial way and worked it out under the protection of U.S. antitrust immunity.

But deregulation has brought new carriers into the business and established airlines who already had slots are not anxious to give them to potential competitors.

Meetings of the airline scheduling committee usually solved the problem without government intervention. But the budget office still wants to set rules for reallocating those slots in the future, when a new airline wants to gain access to a major airport, or when an existing airline wants to increase its service there.

Letting those with slots buy and sell them is one of the options ex-

pected to be proposed for comment by the Department of Transportation. Under one scenario, slots for

commuter airlines and general aviation aircraft would be protected before slots for the major airlines would be put up for bid.

Slots were bought and sold brief-

ly after the air traffic controllers' strike in August 1981, and some slots at O'Hare reportedly went for as much as \$300,000 each. "In some cases people were selling just to raise cash," an industry expert said.

The proposal has its advantages, even for the Department of Transportation. "If you have airport capacity problems," an official explained, "you will

## In Beirut, U.S. Hospital Struggles On

*Strained to Its Limits, Medical Center Reflects City's Chaos*

By J. Michael Kennedy  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

BEIRUT — The American University Hospital of Beirut is an unusual institution, a sort of barometer of the chaos of the Lebanese capital.

Gunmen often announce the arrival of the wounded by firing their pistols and machine guns into the air. Men with guns tucked in their tight jeans loiter in the hallways, waiting for word of their friends. Surgeons have had guns pointed at their temples as they performed surgery, a warning of what could happen if the patient died.

The hallways are dirty. There is a water shortage and people refuse to observe visiting hours. Often, entire families sleep in patients' rooms. Most patients are victims of gunshots and shrapnel, people wounded in Beirut's almost constant militia wars.

Yet the American University Hospital has managed to carry on, although now it is just barely getting by. The hospital is a reflection of conditions in Beirut, and the Lebanese capital is in very bad shape.

The job of treating the wounded has fallen mainly to the American hospital because others in the city have been crippled by their proximity to the fighting.

"No place I know of has been continually under the stress that we have been," said Dr. Amal Kurban, the hospital's chief of staff. "I don't think there is any hospital anywhere in the world that handles disasters like this one."

The 1975-76 Lebanese civil war has continued, off and on. Beirut was besieged by the Israelis in the summer of 1982. Now, Christian and Moslem militiamen face each other once more along Beirut's confrontation line, with both sides shelling residential neighborhoods.

Hospital staff members, who asked not to be identified, talked of gunmen charging into the operating room to be with their friends and of nurses chased through the hallways by men who have no fear of being arrested.

"They are loud, they smoke on the floors," Dr. Kurban said. "They try to coerce the nurses to bring them this and that. They get jittery and go into the operating room and the recovery room. There are times when there are more outsiders in the operating room than there are hospital staff."

"Lately," he continued, "we've tried to get some semblance of order in the operating room, with the cooperation of the militia who put their people at the doors. But this

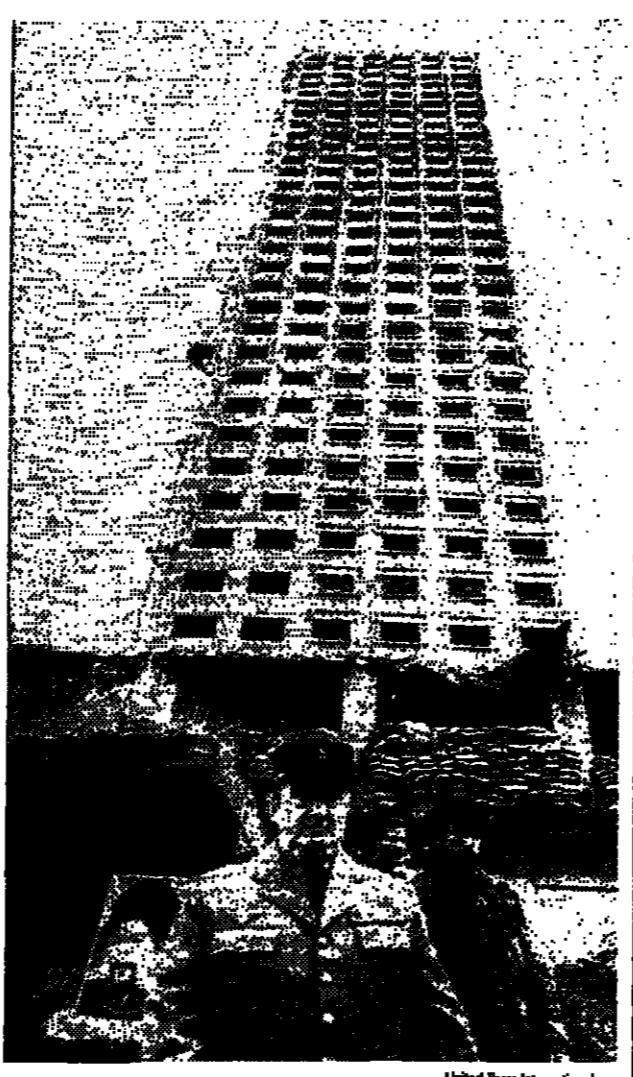
isn't always help because they will admit their friends."

But it is not only the gunmen that present a problem. It is also the belief of the people of West Beirut that the hospital is a safe haven in times of intense shelling. During the Israeli invasion, as many as 3,000 people were at the hospital, which has 420 beds. The hospital must feed all of them, including staff that often cannot leave, and food is sometimes in short supply in the city.

Dr. Kurban said, however, that the worst problem is money. He calculates that the hospital is \$8 million in debt, primarily because the Ministry of Health often takes years to pay for medical care subsidized by the state. Further, he said, fewer and fewer patients are able to pay.

But there are other problems. Electricity, fuel, water and oxygen have run low. Rival Christian and Moslem militiamen have been persuaded on occasion to declare cease-fires long enough for supplies of fuel and oxygen to be delivered.

Still, the hospital is widely regarded as the best in the Arab world. It has a full complement of doctors and about 80 percent of the nurses needed. As a result of overstocking in times of relative calm, it has enough medical supplies to last six months.



MONITOR TOWER — A member of France's observer forces in Beirut, identified as Colonel Fletcher, leaving the Minn Tower on Tuesday, followed by Shiite militiamen. The building is one of two on the Green Line from which the observers will monitor the cease-fire. The line separates the Christian and Moslem sectors.

## Spying Case Creates Furor in Britain Over Security in Intelligence Agency

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — Michael John Bettaney, the first officer of Britain's MI5 counterespionage agency to be convicted of spying since it was founded in 1909, has begun a 23-year prison sentence, but the furor over the case continues.

Members of Parliament complained about security lapses, and news reports said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had ordered an urgent investigation by Lord Bridge, an appellate judge who heads the Security Commission.

Mr. Bettaney, 34, was convicted Monday of 10 charges under the Official Secrets Act. During his five-day trial, it was revealed that he was promoted to MI5 in 1982, within two months of being granted court conviction for being drunk on a London street.

A police officer testified in that case that he had found Mr. Bettaney babbling: "I am a spy, I am a spy."

If his senior officers knew of the incident, they have proved themselves unfit to hold their offices, and if they didn't know, why not?" complained Anthony Beaumont-Dark, a Conservative lawmaker.

The secret service recruited Mr. Bettaney in his last year at Oxford University in 1972.

The Home Office said Mr. Bettaney would be prevented from mixing with other prisoners because of the amount of information he has about the security services. He spent the first night of his sentence at Coldingley Prison, a high-

security facility southwest of London.

### Obsessed With Russia

Earlier, R.W. Apple Jr. of The New York Times reported from London:

Mr. Bettaney was portrayed as a man who longed to be a full-fledged spy but never gained the confidence of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

"You have made treachery your course of action," Lord Lane, the lord chief justice, told Mr. Bettaney as he pronounced sentence. "It is quite plain to me that in many ways you are puerile. It is also clear to me that you are both opinionated and dangerous. You would not have hesitated to disclose names to the Russians which would almost certainly have led to death for more than one person."

Mr. Bettaney denied all the charges during the trial, which took place mainly behind closed doors. Some of the material that he managed to accumulate was said to have been so sensitive that even the attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, who prosecuted the case, lacked the security clearance to see it.

Intelligence officials said Mr. Bettaney, whose father was a factory worker in the Midland industrial town of Stoke on Trent, never felt at home with the polished men and women who were his colleagues in the security service.

He reportedly told interrogators that only the Soviet system really appreciated men like him; he believed that he had found his true calling.

## Libyan Embassy Sniper Fires on London Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

posed to the worst possible terrorist action from the British government, breaking all traditions and international law."

"British police, backed up by a helicopter and collaborating Libyan and other foreign secret agents, opened fire on the bureau and arrested some of the employees inside," it said. "The employees were forced to defend themselves in the face of this terrorist act."

But witnesses' descriptions and videotapes showed the students were demonstrating peacefully when they were fired upon.

On Tuesday evening, the Foreign Office reported trouble at the British Embassy in Tripoli. A spokesman said Libyan Revolutionary Guards had gathered outside the embassy and the staff of 20 diplomats was unable to leave. The spokesman said the ambassador, Oliver Miles, had protested to the Libyan government.

The BBC said there were unconfirmed reports that troops had surrounded the embassy in Tripoli. An official at the embassy, reached by telephone from London, said simply, "We're fine."

In London, Alex Dobrochow, a director at an advertising agency overlooking the Libyan offices, said that about 60 Libyan demonstrators had arrived in two buses to the mission.

"They all had their faces covered in masks and were carrying signs like 'Qaddafi poisons children' and 'Qaddafi kills innocent children,'" he said.

"All of a sudden, there was a burst of machine-gun fire from the Libyan bureau building towards the demonstrators," he added. "A policewoman got hit in the stomach, and about five or six demonstrators were also hit."

The police were keeping the protest behind barricades. Across the street, two groups of 20 counter-demonstrators also were hemmed in by officers.

The shooting was the latest in a string of attacks on Libyan exiles opposed to Colonel Qaddafi. Last month, five bombs in London and Manchester injured 26 persons.

Authorities arrested three Libyan students, deported five other Libyans and warned Libyan diplomats here that Britain would not tolerate such attacks.

The status of diplomats at the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the equivalent of an embassy, has been unclear for months. Adnan Salih Kuwir, listed in the latest official London Diplomatic List as secretary-general of the People's Committee, no longer holds that title.

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As economic conditions in Brazil have worsened, Mr. Figueiredo's government has come under increasing pressure from the opposition and its own supporters to modify the once tightly controlled political system.

The opposition's campaign for direct elections has drawn millions to rallies around the country and has won the support of Vice President Audriano Chaves and as many as 60 congressmen of the Social Democratic Party.

Representative Clarence D. Long, the Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, has estimated the House will not be willing to consider the matter until after a new Salvadoran president is sworn in on June 15.

With Congress on a 10-day vacation and Mr. Reagan about to leave

### Reform Plan For Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

defeated, many political observers believe the opposition may split over the issue of negotiations with the government.

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## 7 More Killed As Punjab Strife Mounts

### 2 Sikh Rival Groups Meet In Bid to Defuse Tension

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Seven more persons, including two National Guardsmen, were reported killed as fighting continued between rival Sikh groups in the northern Indian state of Punjab.

The Press Trust of India said the two guardsmen were shot to death and a third injured Tuesday close to a railroad station near Punjab's border with Pakistan.

The agency said one person was killed and one injured when a bomb was thrown into a shop in Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and neighboring Haryana.

The agency also reported that the body of a woman, with burn marks and swollen legs indicating that she had been tortured, was found in a sack in the outskirts of the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

Police said they believed she might be Baljit Kaur, suspected of involvement in the murder Saturday of Surinder Singh Sodhi, an aide of the Sikh fundamentalist leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

Mr. Sodhi was shot to death in a tea shop outside the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine. On Monday, three Sikhs linked by Mr. Bhindranwale's followers to killing were found dead.

They included Surinder Singh Chhinda, chief of a Sikh terrorist gang, who was found slain on a national highway 12 miles outside of Amritsar. Followers of Mr. Bhindranwale said he was killed because of his involvement in the death of Mr. Sodhi.

Mr. Bhindranwale and the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, met Tuesday to try to defuse tensions arising from the vendetta killings.

Mr. Bhindranwale's followers have accused the Akali Dal of involvement in Mr. Sodhi's killing. Both groups have been prominent in the 19-month campaign for religious and political concessions for Punjab, where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live.

Meanwhile, the Press Trust of India said a prominent lawyer, Gurcharan Singh Sandhu, and his wife were shot to death in their home Monday night in Bila village.

The seventh killing was of a landlord in a village near Ludhiana in central Punjab because of a land dispute.

A night curfew was imposed in the walled city of Patiala, about 125 miles (201 kilometers) southeast of Amritsar. A district magistrate said the action was taken after four shops were burned Monday night.

Police arrested 170 Sikh extremists in a crackdown across the northern state following the burning Sunday of 37 railroad stations. Among those arrested was the brother of Mr. Bhindranwale.

Rival Sikh factions stationed guards with automatic weapons outside their separate buildings in the sprawling complex at the Golden Temple.

The Golden Temple has been turned into a fortress by thousands of Sikhs, many armed with submachine guns, swords and spears. The Sikh groups have threatened a bloodbath in Punjab if the police enter the temple complex in search of extremists.

Mr. Bhindranwale earlier accused the Akali Dal of paying the equivalent of \$20,000 to Mr. Chhinda's gang to kill him. The party's secretary, Gurcharan Singh, denied the charge.

Malik Singh Bhatis, a leader of an extreme faction of the Akali Dal, was kidnapped by Mr. Bhindranwale's followers Monday and made to "confess" that he had plotted to assassinate the 37-year-old fundamentalist leader.

Minutes after he was ordered freed by Mr. Bhindranwale, Mr. Bhatis was attacked by two Sikhs who shot him to death.

(Reuters, AP)

### Nuclear Forces

#### Must Be Merged, Bonn Official Says

Reuters

BONN — A spokesman on arms policy for West Germany's conservative parties called Tuesday for a merger of U.S. and British nuclear forces in Europe and said Bonn should have equal right to other nuclear forces.

The spokesman said Libya had planned attacks on dissidents among the 10,000 Libyans in Britain as "malicious allegations."

Police fear the latest violence is a revival of tactics used up to 1980 by supporters of Colonel Qaddafi to wipe out his enemies on foreign soil. During that campaign, nine opponents of the Libyan regime were assassinated in Italy, West Germany, Britain and Greece.

After two Libyan exiles were murdered in London in 1980, the British government called in the head of the People's Bureau and warned him of the grave consequences of importing political terrorism. After the warning, he said publicly he condoned death threats against two more Libyan exiles living in Britain. The government expelled him.

Use of the integrated force could be ordered by an executive body representing the United States and all European members of the North American Treaty Organization, he said, contending that the weapons could form the basis for talks with Moscow on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

Diplomatic sources said he called for growing debate in the West about Europe's role in NATO and about a bigger role for West Germany, which has no nuclear weapons in Western nuclear strategy. A government spokesman declined to comment on the proposal.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Italy Issues New Wage Index Decree

ROME (AP) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's five-party coalition issued a decree limiting automatic wage increases Tuesday, a day after a similar measure failed to win parliamentary approval and expired because of the Communists' opposition.

The prime minister's office said the decree was substantially the same as the anti-inflation measure that lapsed Monday. The decree, proclaimed Feb. 15, set a limit on automatic wage increases, known as the scala mobile, of 10 percent for 1984. It was designed to keep inflation, now running at 12.5 percent, below 10 percent for the year.

The new decree became effective immediately, but it must be approved by both houses of the parliament within 60 days. The Communists, Italy's largest party after the Christian Democrats, had been leading opposition to the measure, proposing nearly 3,000 amendments and engaging in filibustering.

### U.S. and Italy Sign Financial Accords

ROME (UPI) — The United States and Italy signed two major financial accords Tuesday to eliminate the burden of double taxation for their citizens and improve protection for social security benefits paid out by each nation.

Under the new tax accord, which has to be ratified by the U.S. Congress and the Italian Parliament, company royalties will be subject to a maximum levy of 10 percent.

A protocol agreement also updated and simplified a 1978 Social Security treaty that ended dual taxation on benefits and prevented workers from losing their right to social security payments merely because they had worked in both countries.

Sakharov Recuperating From Surgery

MOSCOW (AP) — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel prize-winning physicist who was banished from Moscow for human rights activism, is recuperating from surgery for thromboangiitis in his leg, sources said Tuesday.

Dr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, was in Moscow last week and received a telegram from her husband in Gorki saying doctors in a clinic there had recommended surgery, the sources said. She returned to Gorki to be present during her husband's operation.

Dr. Sakharov has applied for permission to leave the Soviet Union and has also asked that he be allowed to return to Moscow for medical treatment. Both requests have been refused.

### Issues Unsettled in Hong Kong Talks

BEIJING (Reuters) — Substantial problems remain unresolved in Chinese-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong, British diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

A source said that after two days of talks in Beijing between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, and Chinese leaders there were still a number of problems, but he would not say what they were.

## I.S. Seeks to Deport South African in Immigration Fraud

By Marita Hernandez  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — In what immigration officials term one of the most well-known and executed immigration frauds recent years, a South African citizen served six years in the U.S. Marine Corps and brought his entire family to the United States before being discovered.

Immigration and Naturalization Service officials began deportation proceedings against Earl Stevenson, 25, and his family a month after untangling a long trail of fraudulent birth certificates and documents, which officials say Mr. Stevenson used to "dupe" U.S. agencies.

Mr. Stevenson, however, asserts that he is not guilty and contends that the discovery of his South African citizenship was a surprise to him than to the authorities. He was discharged from the Marine Corps last month after his illegal alien status was discovered.

Although born in South Africa, Mr. Stevenson said that his parents had always

United States. He also contends that he was denied due process of law by immigration investigators and coerced through threats of deportation against his family, into falsely admitting that he had entered the United States illegally.

U.S. Marine Corps and immigration service representatives detailed their charges against Mr. Stevenson on Friday at a press conference they said was called to counter Mr. Stevenson's widely reported assertions of innocence.

Charging that Mr. Stevenson's life in the United States was based on "a bizarre fantasy of fraud and deception," officials said that his tactics included a false claim that he was the cousin of the singer Elvis Presley and a letter-writing campaign to President Jimmy Carter and the U.S. State Department.

Mr. Stevenson contends that as a youngster in his South African hometown of Durban, he developed a pen-pal relationship with Presley and believed for a time that they were related. Presley died in 1977.

"I always had an obsession with the American culture," he said.

In 1976, Mr. Stevenson said, Presley helped him gain a birth certificate that showed he was born in Tennessee. After writing to Mr. Carter, Mr. Stevenson said, he received a letter from the State Department saying that the president had authorized the issuance of the passport.

Mr. Stevenson entered the United States in 1978 and joined the Marine Corps about a month later. In his six years as a marine, he was stationed in the Carolinas and most recently in Los Angeles, where he gained clearance for work with classified materials.

In 1978, while he was stationed in North Carolina, Mr. Stevenson's parents and a younger brother, Jonathon, joined him. His parents gained resident alien status, and in turn got Jonathon and another son and daughter into the United States.

Howard Ezell, the immigration service's western regional commissioner, said that his department would pursue deportations against the entire family, on the ground that they all entered the United States illegally due to Mr. Stevenson's fraudulent status. Mr. Stevenson's sister and two

brothers have since married U.S. citizens, however, and as a result they have a better chance of being allowed to remain in the country, Mr. Ezell said.

"I feel very deeply hurt," Mr. Stevenson said. "I feel deceived because all along I felt this was my country. I laid down my life for six years for it."

"I hope we are allowed to stay here," he continued. "Everything I love and worked for and believe in is here. I've made a life for myself here."

Mr. Stevenson added that he postponed his scheduled April 10 wedding when he was arrested March 15. He was released March 30 on \$10,000 bond and awaits a deportation hearing April 24.

Mr. Ezell said that documents show that Mr. Stevenson corresponded directly with the state of Tennessee and not Presley.

In 1983, Mr. Ezell said, Mr. Stevenson fraudulently filed an application to gain a birth certificate from Tupelo, Mississippi, Presley's hometown. That is how the case came to the attention of the immigration service.

## Jackson Encourages Cooperation between Black and Hispanic Voters

By Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse Jackson is trying to promote cooperation between black and Hispanic voters, the two could be a "potent" for a more just society at home and for peace abroad.

Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said here Monday that black Hispanic people, the nation's largest minority groups, "belong together."

Our separation is unnatural," added. "Our unity is natural." He said the two groups had in mind a view of national life in the "perspective of the rejection of the downtrodden, the exploited I colonized."

When the black and Hispanic nation comes together, the civil rights leader said, "everyone we have to adjust. We are not the element of this society, where we end up. We are the founders, where everything begins."

Mr. Jackson was speaking at the National Hispanic Leadership Conference on a morning dedicated to the pursuit of political support from Hispanic voters.

He later flew to Missouri to campaign for the state's Democratic caucuses, in which 75 national convention delegates will be chosen this week.

Speaking to the Hispanic leaders,

Mr. Jackson contended that after F. Mondale and Gary Hart, other contenders for the Democratic nomination, had been missing voters by arguing that increased military spending would allow for social programs at home and economic development programs abroad.

"I say that Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are running around the country selling the American people snake oil," he said. "It cannot be done."

Mr. Jackson also suggested that

could prevent the re-election of Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, an outspoken Democrat and Mondale supporter who condemned Mr. Jackson on Sunday for failing to repudiate the support of the Black Muslim leader, Louis Farrakhan.

"If New York is to have a new mayor in 1985, if I am to make it to the White House in 1984, it will be in large measure because of our two groups, along with others, coming together," Mr. Jackson said.

Aides to Mr. Jackson in his bid for the nomination view the support of Hispanic voters as important for strong showing in the Southwest and West, particularly in Texas and California, where 575 delegates are at stake.

But last Saturday, Mr. Jackson placed a distant third in caucuses in Arizona, a state where the Hispanic population is about 20 percent. Mr. Jackson received about 13 percent of the overall vote, as against 45 percent for Mr. Hart and 40 percent for Mr. Mondale.

ABC News exit polling after the New York primary April 3 showed that Mr. Jackson received 22 percent of the Hispanic vote there, compared to 48 percent for Mr. Mondale and 26 percent for Mr. Hart.

The Hispanic leadership group, whose members generally support Mr. Mondale, was to meet Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan at the White House. The Republican Party has also been courting such voters.

Mr. Jackson told the leadership conference that, if elected, he would convene the nation's business leaders to urge the use of goods and services from black and Hispanic businesses.

In another area, Mr. Jackson was applauded when he assailed efforts in Congress to curb illegal immigration and proposed amnesty for all Hispanic people already in the United States, arguing that "they

must be relieved of any fear of retribution or exploitation."

(NYT, AP, WP)

### Candidates Reveal Incomes

All three of the leading Democratic candidates had incomes of more than \$115,000 last year, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale released their federal income tax returns on Monday, the deadline for filing the annual statement. Mr. Jackson released his 1983 return last month.

Mr. Mondale and his wife, Joan, reported a total income of \$316,330, including the former vice president's salary of \$150,020 for services provided to a Chicago law firm's Washington office. Mrs. Mondale's income was \$8,254. They had a total tax bill of \$97,481.

Mr. Hart and his wife, Lee, reported a combined income of \$125,474 and a total of \$36,426 in federal income taxes.

Their income included \$65,231 from Mr. Hart's Senate salary and his wife's \$29,287 earnings from a real estate partnership. The remainder of the income included speaking fees, book advances and royalties earned by the Colorado senator.

Mr. Jackson's return put his total income at \$115,110 for 1983, including a salary of \$63,077 from his Chicago-based Operation PUSH, a self-help group. He also received \$39,502 in service fees from the organization. He said he paid \$30,635 in taxes.

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, released their tax return last week, which showed they earned \$422,834 in 1983 and paid \$128,639 in federal taxes.

Although all three Democratic candidates' taxes were reduced by the tax cut offered by Mr. Reagan soon after his election and passed by Congress, all three have denounced the cut and other changes in the tax law that they say benefit the rich.

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## INSIGHTS

# In Panama, a Voting Showdown With Military

## Arias, Toppled in 3 Coups, Gaining Support Over Armed Forces' Candidate

By Edward Cody

*Washington Post Service*

PANAMA CITY — With less than three weeks left until the vote, Panama's presidential election has hardened into a showdown between the armed forces and an 82-year-old nationalist leader whom the military has overthrown three times in the last 43 years.

The May 6 balloting, Panama's first in 16 years, has begun to strain the military's repeated pledges to return the country to elected civilian rule. The reason, according to opposition politicians and foreign diplomats, is growing support for former President Arnulfo Arias over the military-backed candidate, Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

Although U.S. attention seems fixed on the presidential runoff election in El Salvador the same day, the Panamanian race has its own importance for Reagan administration policy in Central America. A reversal of the evolution toward democracy in Panama would be a diplomatic setback likely to fuel congressional and regional debate, and it could provoke political unrest.

Mr. Arias, the candidate of the opposition alliance, has long been identified as an opponent of the Panamanian national guard, now formally called the Defense Forces. In campaign appearances in the last several months, he has further burnished his anti-military image, playing on what his aides say is a conviction that Panama's approximately 900,000 eligible voters are fed up with 16 years of direct and indirect military rule.

"We will finish with the drugs that are sold on every corner of this city and the other cities of the republic," he said in an address Saturday in Colón, "because this is the fault of the guard, which brings them in to degenerate us completely."

Ricardo Rodriguez, Mr. Arias's vice presidential running mate, also hammered hard on the anti-military theme. Although an opposition press flourishes, criticism of the military has been muted in Panama since Mr. Arias was overthrown for the third time in a 1968 military coup. That coup opened the way for General Omar Torrijos and his successors as national guard commander to control the country.

"Do the Panamanian people want the national guard to retreat?" Mr. Rodriguez shouted to the Colón crowd of at least 50,000 people. "Yes," the crowd cried back. "Do they want the guard to go back to the barracks?" he shouted again. "Yes," his listeners screamed.

### Flaunting' of Corruption Seen

In private meetings with national guard officers, political aides say, Mr. Arias's alliance has warned the current commander, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, that Mr. Arias, as president, would separate the traffic police, the National Department of Investigations and the Customs and Immigration Service from the national guard command.

This is a delicate point, the aides said, because military officers are widely thought by Panamanian and diplomatic observers to extract consid-

erable sums of money from corruption in customs and immigration matters. "They're not just getting rich," Mr. Rodriguez said. "They're flaunting it."

In response, General Noriega has repeatedly promised that the national guard will abide by the vote even if Mr. Arias wins. He said Saturday that Mr. Arias's plans for restructuring the armed forces would not be carried out because they are only "words said in the heat of an electoral campaign."

Behind the appearance of calm, however, are signs that General Noriega has begun to feel some concern. Diplomatic sources reported, for example, a sharp increase recently in the number of his visits to villages where Military Civil Action programs, such as road building, are under way. And the general, wearing a white sweatshirt, lead a two-hour parade through Panama City on Friday that was designed to dramatize popular support for the military.

T-shirts handed out to the marchers read "The Peace General" and "Friend of the Defense Forces."

"The Defense Forces have definitively sealed their destiny with the people," General Noriega declared at a rally in a square overlooking the mouth of the Panama Canal.

The military-backed candidate, Mr. Ardito Barletta, was absent. He resigned as a World Bank vice president in Washington to run for elective office for the first time. Mr. Ardito Barletta heads the National Democratic Union, an electoral coalition whose leading component

is the Democratic Revolutionary Party, founded by the national guard as a political vehicle.

Emphasizing the link, Mr. Ardito Barletta's campaign posters show the candidate on one side and General Torrijos, who died in 1981, on the other. "The Line," the posters read in large letters between the two images.

Dr. Roderick Escuvel, Mr. Ardito Barletta's vice presidential running mate, joined the National Democratic Union despite his Liberal Party's tradition of opposition to a political role for the national guard. In explanation, he has cited the need to avoid a direct challenge to the military if officers are to be weaned away from interference in government. Mr. Arias's confrontational approach could generate trouble as it has in the past, he has warned.

### Assertions of Nazi Sympathies

General Noriega also emphasized a desire for "peace" in the demonstration Friday. Mr. Ardito Barletta picked up the theme as well in a weekend rally.

"What our people are telling us," he said, "is that they want to maintain peace in this country, that they want to return to the path of economic progress and generate the jobs Panamanians need."

Seeking to evoke more concern, the pro-military newspaper *La Republica* in Panama City revived assertions that Mr. Arias demonstrated Nazi sympathies in his first presidency in 1941 and played a role in the killing of a group of Jews who had settled on farms in Panama after fleeing Germany.

Mr. Arias's supporters are basing most of



United Press International/1984

Arnulfo Arias, who was driven from the Panamanian presidency three times.

their optimism on his long reputation as the favorite of Panama's voters. That reputation has been untested at the polls for years. But it seemed fortified by the shouting, flag-waving crowds in Colón.

Although frail, unsteady on his feet and unim-

piring as a speaker, Mr. Arias seemed easily to elicit enthusiasm from his huge audience with simple, broadside attacks on the military and vague promises of better economic times.

"He is the last of the *caudillos*," smiled Louis Martinez, a campaign aide.

# Blacks in France — A Tradition of Tolerance Is Endangered by Social Change

By John Duka

*New York Times Service*

PARIS — The days when Josephine Baker, the black American entertainer, was the toast of Parisian café society seem today like memories from another country.

"There has been a major shift in France concerning the blacks," said Philippe Lafouge, the general director of the Paris Bureau of Social Aid. "When I was young, they were very much accepted here and the Algerians were not. Today, the Algerians are more accepted because they have adapted to French life. But in the last 10 years, especially since 1981, the number of blacks has grown, they have not assimilated, and thus they are not accepted."

### Considered Competitors

In 1931, the number of black Africans in France totaled 16,401. Today, there are officially 138,080, but the total, some officials say, may be closer to 200,000. There are also about 500,000 black French citizens from France's overseas departments in the Caribbean.

At a time when France faces severe economic problems, the presence of people whom many of the French consider outsiders has caused tension.

With 2.2 million people registered as unemployed in France, for example, unskilled Afri-

cans immigrants are suddenly considered competitors for the low-level service jobs that were once beneath French consideration. With French industrial production reduced, thousands of black immigrants, brought over between 1945 and 1974 to work in factories, are now out of work.

The French government has begun a campaign to reduce the number of aliens working illegally in the country. Last year about 7,000 were deported.

The government has also offered a plan to supply aid to legal immigrants who voluntarily seek to return to their home countries. In a recent poll taken by *Magazine Hebdo*, which opposes President François Mitterrand's government, 72 percent of those interviewed said they wanted the government to help immigrants return home.

These opinions, according to some blacks who live here, raise questions of racism. There are others who say that they do not sense racism and that they continue to feel loyal to France.

"The French are becoming more and more intolerant," said George Pau-Langevin. Mrs. Pau-Langevin, a lawyer from Guadeloupe, is vice president of the Movement Against Racism and for Friendship Between Peoples, an influential black rights group here. She is married to a white Parisian.

"We do not think of differences," said Jasna Romon, technical adviser to the Department of

population, "she continued. "The French thought the immigrants would work here, then go back to their countries. But they will never go back. They stay here because there is no work in their countries. For the first time in their history, the French are facing the problem of integrating blacks into their society, as well as the reality that France will never be the way it was."

In a café in Bobigny, a section heavily populated by Arabs and blacks, a man from Mauritania sat at a table. In his hand he grasped his *livret de famille*, a document proving his origin and that he is in France legally.

"Before, France was great," he said. "Now, it is not so great. The black Africans live in misery. Before, the French were glad to bring us here to work in their factories. They adopted their children. Now that we are grown, they have dropped us."

"I have worked here 23 years and never been unemployed. But most of the men are out of work. Racism doesn't come from the old, but from the young, who replace us with computers."

"My grandfather and father fought in the war for the French. But the young have forgotten that."

Officials in the social services say their main concern is the welfare of all unemployed people, or those without housing, and they refuse to draw distinctions along racial lines.

"We do not think of differences," said Jasna Romon, technical adviser to the Department of

immigration. "There is, for example, no black quarter in Paris, like in the United States. The blacks, Arabs and Turks all mix together, and with the French. The only distinction we make is that if you are a French citizen, you can hold a job if you are not, you cannot."

### African and Caribbean Groups

There are principally two black populations in Paris: French Caribbean citizens, known as the Antillais, who come from Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana; and Africans, who come primarily from Senegal, Mali and the Ivory Coast.

The Antillais have more or less assimilated into French society. Some marry white French, and they hold a wide variety of jobs, including blue-collar and professional jobs and government positions.

The first black to have his own program on French television, for example, is a young man from Guadeloupe named Sydney Dutel, who goes by his first name. One of the leading filmmakers here is Euzhan Palcy, a young woman from Martinique who recently won a César, a French film award that is the equivalent of the Oscar.

Among the best-known Africans in France is Leopold S. Senghor, the poet and former presi-

dent of Senegal, who recently became the first black member of the French Academy. Yamnick Noah, the French tennis star, who was raised in Cameroon, became a national hero when he won the French Open last June. He has since moved to New York.

Although many black Africans in France are highly educated, most are unskilled, uneducated people from rural villages, officials here say. They often find themselves living in urban squatter areas.

Although there is no defined black quarter in Paris, many of the unskilled blacks, or the unemployed, can be found in Bobigny, in the 18th Arrondissement, or in the 14th, the 11th, the 19th and the 20th. They live in housing projects in the suburbs. They live in the *loti Chalon*, the one-block-square area of slums behind the Gare de Lyon, where 6,000 squatters coexist with gangs and drug dealers.

### Life in the Dormitories

Often, they live in one of the country's 300 *foyers*, or dormitories for men. Altogether, 150,000 people live in the *foyers*. Of these, 20,000 are black; the rest are Arab, Turkish, Yugoslav and poor French.

Sonacora, a semiprivate organization that builds the *foyers*, has photo albums with pictures of rooms that are bright, well furnished

and cheerful. "You could call these pictures propaganda," an executive there said.

Many of the *foyers* are "terrible," said Luc Fauchoux, a sociologist who is the chief of research at the mayor's office of St. Denis, north of Paris.

Some black Africans who live here report that they have found little racism.

"For educated black women holding good jobs, racism almost does not exist here," said Marie-Ange Sy, Miss Sy, a doctor of parapsychology from Senegal, was sitting at a banquet at Ruby's, the most popular new black club in Paris. "Racism has become a social question, not a question of skin color."

It is a feeling shared by many of the young blacks, who like the young Arabs are known as the "second generation."

"There is a growing unity among blacks from Africa and the Antilles," Sydney said as he taped a radio show. "They are going to the same clubs. They like the same music. They are joined more together than the older people. Our spirits and our minds are more open."

"A lot of immigrants work here and send money back to their countries. We, the new generation, don't believe in that. We are French and black. Our parents think we are confused and that we do not know who we are. But we do. We are not confused."

# Shabby Is Beautiful to Thrifty Bostonians

By Fox Butterfield

*New York Times Service*

BOSTON — Receiving a notice for one's annual automobile excise tax in Massachusetts isn't normally a time for joy, since it can run to \$700 or more.

But Thomas Boylston Adams, a descendant of two presidents and a member of one of Boston's most prominent families, was delighted recently when he got his tax notice in the mail. The bill was for only \$5.

Although Mr. Adams lives on a sprawling wooded estate near Walden Pond, he drives a battered 1962 Volkswagen which the state considers nearly worthless.

Mr. Adams's car reflects a peculiar Boston passion. As elsewhere in America, automobiles in Boston are a status symbol, but here the usual pattern is reversed.

Instead of bestowing instant visions of virility, power or affluence, cars in Boston are a reminder of the city's austere Puritan heritage. The older, shabbier and less expensive the car, the greater the prestige it confers on its owner. Indeed, Mr. Adams said, "I can't think of

anyone in Boston who drives an ostentatious car."

"They are careful about money, you know," he added. "They live on the income of their income," from trusts established by family patriarchs.

Occasionally, someone may violate this tradition, but in a modest way. Mr. Adams recalled that one of his relatives, "Cousin Fanny," the late Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, bought a Rolls-Royce back in the 1930s. "But to everyone's amusement," he said, "she purchased a secondhand one."

The frugality of Boston's first families has influenced the city as a whole. A survey of American consumer spending last year by Mediemark Research Inc. of New York found that people in Boston bought the fewest Cadillacs per capita among the nation's top 10 metropolitan areas.

According to Cadillac's marketing figures, luxury cars account for only 7.5 percent of all the cars sold in Boston, as against 14.6 percent in New York and 13.3 percent in Los Angeles. These cars include Buicks, Oldsmobiles, Lincolns, Chryslers, Mercedes, Porsches and Jaguars, as well as Cadillacs.

Finally, last winter Mr. Palmer decided to "retire" his car, demoting it to the status of "estate wagon" whose chief task consisted of collecting wood around his family's 300-acre compound in suburban Wellesley.

Mr. Palmer, an affable, middle-aged bachelor, practices other economies, too. In the winter he takes a vacation from his duties in the Hunnewell Trusts office by going to Florida. But he prefers to go in late November, when the rates are lower.

Mr. Palmer does not recommend the hotel where he stays in Clearwater Beach because "it's not terribly stylish."

"Most people there are blue-collar," he confided. "But financially, it's a terrific deal."

As a further saving, he travels to Florida by bus.

Bostonians' penurious customs take many shapes. The survey by Mediemark Research found that they also bought the fewest fur coats in any big city surveyed.

The head of a successful money management concern notes that one of his partners still wears his great-grandfather's overcoat.

"It's Yankee-thrift," the executive said. "It fits, it keeps him warm and he doesn't need to spend the money to buy a new one."

The executive, a millionaire himself, laughs at his own penny-pinching reputation. Not long ago a cousin sent him a birthday card. But knowing his habits, his cousin wrote the message in pencil so he could reuse the card.

Boston is changing, and so, too, are the tastes of some of its residents.

"It's becoming more like New York," said Yolanda, the proprietor of a boutique that specializes in designer gowns. Yolanda, who refuses to give her last name, pointed to the recent opening of the huge pink marble Copley Place project, which includes a Neiman Marcus department store and branches of Yves Saint Laurent, Gucci and Godiva Chocolatier.

When she opened her shop 15 years ago, Yolanda said, salesmen in California and New York would not show her expensive clothes, knowing Boston's stuffy reputation. But now she has no trouble selling a \$7,000 Oscar de la Renta dress with sequins and a "parrot looking over your shoulder."

Her customers include a mélange of wives of professional sports stars, owners of shopping malls, surgeons and presidents of computer companies. "They want their wives' clothes to make a statement about their business when they go to a convention in Las Vegas," Yolanda said.

# HIGH STANDARDS

**AIR FRANCE**  
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Top European Executives  
Still Mostly Home-Grown

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

*International Herald Tribune*  
BRUSSELS — It was a surprise when Abbey National Building Society, Britain's second-largest savings and loan institution, recently chose an outsider as its chief executive officer. The institution chose Peter Birch, former managing director of Gillette U.K., the British subsidiary of Gillette Co. of the United States, a personal-care-products company.

Overwhelmingly, top Western European companies still "choose their chief executive officers from within the company. So, as a rule, at the top-executive level, there is little mobility between companies, let alone between European Community countries.

And while there are signs that mobility may be increasing among senior managers, there are also social and other pressures that may tend to limit that mobility in the future.

"The number of times that top companies hire their chief executive officer from outside the company in Holland is zero," said Joes H. Nanninga, partner in charge of Egon Zehnder International in Brussels, an executive-search firm.

"In France, a company might be tempted to hire somebody from another EC country to fill the top executive post because of the scarcity of people [in France] at that level prepared to change jobs," said Jean-Claude Lassané, president of Lassané, Joëlle Freyss, a Paris executive-search firm. "But in the end, it's almost always a Frenchman that takes over the job. It's basically a question of culture."

But, if the transnational EC market has not yet become a frequently used source of chief executive officers, there does seem to be greater mobility across EC frontiers at the senior-management level below the top spots. "It probably happens most between European subsidiaries of a multinational," said Leslie Elliott, partner in charge of recruiting at Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

More executives these days are willing to work for another EC company in another country. "Mobility where the client or the job comes from outside the country is increasing," said John Foden, head of personnel services of PA International Consultants Ltd., a London management-consulting firm. "Seven or eight years ago those placements represented only 10 to 15 percent of our business. Now, in all our main offices in Europe, it represents 25 to 35 percent of our business. It must mean that executives are more mobile."

"Younger executives making the switch from middle to senior management see the market place as all of Europe," said Mr. Elliott. "So going to a German or French company can fit into their career plan."

One factor that has encouraged greater mobility among EC senior managers is that total compensation for senior posts — salary and perquisites — is becoming more similar from country to country. British compensation packages, in particular, are catching up with traditionally higher French, Belgian and Dutch compensation.

And recent British budget changes, especially the lower corporate-tax rate, are likely to encourage that trend. According to Hay Group estimates translated into dollars, annual cash compensation for British senior managers has moved ahead of compensation for Italian senior managers — \$58,800 to \$58,600.

"With Germany and Switzerland as exceptions, compensation levels are getting a lot closer than they were 10 or even 5 years ago," said Mr. Foden of PAI.

To compete for the best talent available, multinationals based in Europe are becoming more flexible in their pay scales for senior managers.

"We have a system where salary range is related to function," said Jean-Philippe Dara, a recruiter for Hewlett-Packard in Brussels, "but there is flexibility." For example, Hewlett-Packard plans to broaden salary flexibility and conduct a European-wide search for senior personnel at its basic-research lab in Pinewood, England.

But there are factors that still limit senior-management mobility in the EC. An important obstacle is that senior managers can lose their government pensions if they move to another country, in addition to losing benefits accumulated under company insurance plans.

And Guy Detrilles of Egon Zehnder in Brussels noted that "there are very few buyout [a company buying out the remaining

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

| Late interbank rates on April 17, excluding fees.                                      |         |        |        |        |        |         |        |        |         |        |        |
|--|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 pm EST. |         |        |        |        |        |         |        |        |         |        |        |
| 5  | 6       | D.M.   | F.F.   | U.S.   | G.M.   | B.F.    | S.F.   | Yen    | 5       | 6      | 7      |
| Amsterdam  | 5.774   | 6.423  | 112.85 | 1.065  | 5.524  | 1.214   | 1.217  | 119.7  | 5.774   | 6.423  | 7.074  |
| Brussels   | 5.771   | 6.420  | 112.85 | 1.065  | 5.524  | 1.214   | 1.217  | 119.7  | 5.771   | 6.420  | 7.071  |
| Frankfurt  | 2.4775  | 2.735  | —      | —      | 1.015  | 1.012   | 1.022  | 125.44 | 1.777   | 1.777  | 1.777  |
| London (b)   | 1.4217  | 1.3756 | 11.56  | 2.2720 | 4.2204 | 7.6767  | 3.118  | 391.96 | 1.4217  | 1.3756 | 1.3756 |
| Milan  | 1.4253  | 2.3119 | 61.855 | 2.043  | 281.90 | 74.65   | 74.65  | 72.25  | 1.4253  | 2.3119 | 2.3119 |
| New York (c)   | 1.4223  | 2.3119 | 61.855 | 2.043  | 81.123 | 1.0704  | 1.0704 | 1.0704 | 1.4223  | 2.3119 | 2.3119 |
| Paris  | 1.4175  | 2.2971 | 60.77  | 2.027  | 80.77  | 1.0572  | 1.0572 | 1.0572 | 1.4175  | 2.2971 | 2.2971 |
| Tokyo  | 2.4490  | 200.11 | 55.44  | 22.25  | 12.84  | 75.24   | 14.97  | 192.44 | 2.4490  | 200.11 | 200.11 |
| Zurich   | 2.1891  | 3.1511 | 61.025 | 2.0975 | 2.0975 | 12.57   | 12.57  | 102.41 | 2.1891  | 3.1511 | 3.1511 |
| 1 ECU  | 0.62442 | 0.9951 | 2.2312 | 2.0785 | 2.0785 | 45.5995 | 18.518 | 198.16 | 0.62442 | 0.9951 | 0.9951 |
| 1 SDR  | 1.05811 | 0.7485 | 2.7889 | 3.147  | 3.147  | 57.02   | 2.3126 | 283.09 | 1.05811 | 0.7485 | 0.7485 |

5 Sterling: 1.2554 1.2555  
(a) Commercial firms (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000  
NA: not available

INTEREST RATES

| Eurocurrency Deposits        |       |       |         |       |       |        |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| April 17                     |       |       |         |       |       |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| United States                | Close | Prev. | Britain | Close | Prev. | France | Close | Prev. | ECU   | SDR   | Yen   |
| Federal Funds                | 10.00 | 10.50 | 5.1%    | 3.16  | 3.16  | 12.5%  | 12.5% | 12.5% | 9.1%  | 9.1%  | 9.1%  |
| Broker Loan Rate             | 12    | 12    | 11.1%   | 10.50 | 10.50 | 12.5%  | 12.5% | 12.5% | 11.5% | 11.5% | 11.5% |
| Commercial Paper 30-180 days | 10.00 | 10.50 | 10.50   | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50  | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 |
| Corporate Treasury Bills     | 9.71  | 9.75  | 9.75    | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75   | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75  |
| Citizen Treasury Bills       | 9.50  | 9.75  | 9.75    | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75   | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75  |
| CDs 30-90 days               | 9.78  | 9.75  | 9.75    | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75   | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75  | 9.75  |
| CDs 90-99 days               | 9.92  | 9.95  | 9.95    | 9.95  | 9.95  | 9.95   | 9.95  | 9.95  | 9.95  | 9.95  | 9.95  |

Key Money Rates  
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (not equivalent).

| United States       | Close | Prev. | Britain | Close | Prev. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| London Interbank    | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50    | 5.50  | 5.50  |
| Overnight Rate      | 5.50  | 5.50  | 5.50    | 5.50  | 5.50  |
| One Month Interbank | 5.70  | 5.70  | 5.70    | 5.70  | 5.70  |
| 3-month Interbank   | 5.85  | 5.85  | 5.85    | 5.85  | 5.85  |
| 4-month Interbank   | 5.95  | 5.95  | 5.95    | 5.95  | 5.95  |

Key Money Rates  
Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lyons Bank, Zurich, New York, Comex current contract.

GOLD PRICES

London  
Overnight Rate  
5 5  
Call Money  
5 5  
60-day Interbank  
5 5  
Lyon  
Overnight Rate  
5 5  
Call Money  
5 5  
60-day Interbank  
5 5  
Zurich  
Overnight Rate  
5 5  
Call Money  
5 5  
60-day Interbank  
5 5  
New York  
Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, and Zurich, New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. dollars.

Germans  
Say Talks  
Are Stalled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUSSELDORF — Talks between West Germany's metal workers' union and employers aimed at averting a national strike over shorter working hours broke down Tuesday, spokesman for both sides reported.

Both sides had called the talks on the issue of a 35-hour week the final effort to avert a strike through negotiations.

A five-hour meeting of leaders of IG Metall, West Germany's largest union, with 2.5 million members, and negotiators for employers in the steel, engineering and automobile industries ended without a deal.

Hans Mayr, chairman of the metal workers' union, said union members now will vote on whether to strike, and the balloting could begin the first week in May.

He said management insisted on continuing the present 40-hour workweek at least until 1988 and rejected the union's proposal to gradually reduce it to 35 hours without loss of pay.

Mr. Mayr predicted that the union would get the 75-percent vote necessary to call a strike.

Management offered the union a 3.3-percent wage increase and retirement at age 58 instead of the usual 63 to 65 but insisted on retaining the 40-hour week.

Employers, backed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, have refused to accept a 35-hour week at the grounds that it would add 14 to 20 percent to production costs, damage West Germany's competitive position in world trade and bankrupt some businesses.

IG Metall, backed by the German Federation of Labor, has contended that a shorter work week would combat unemployment, which now is 2.5 million, or 8.8 percent of the work force.

Mr. Kohl repeated his opposition on Tuesday, calling the 35-hour week wrong economically, politically and socially.

"I am convinced introduction of the 35-hour week at full pay under present conditions would strain our economy and endanger jobs rather than create them," he told the Catholic News Agency.

(Reuters, UPI)

■ Bank Employees Halt Work

West Germany's trade, banking and insurance union, HBV, said that about 2,500 workers staged stoppages throughout the country Tuesday to pressure employers back to talks over a 35-hour week. Reuters reported from Dusseldorf.

The union said 1,500 workers stopped work in Frankfurt and Dusseldorf. It said that Hessische Landesbank, Girozentrale, Commerzbank AG, Dresdner Bank AG and the Frankfurt Bourse Data Center were hardest hit. A union board member, Lorenz Schwieger, said it was a first step and there could be further action.

Manufacturers Hanover Corp., parent of the fourth-largest bank, said earnings rose 2.4 percent to \$84 million or \$1.78 a share, up from \$82 million or \$1.74 a share a year earlier. It attributed the decline to losses on thrift institutions acquired in Florida and Illinois.

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| NYSE Most Actives       |              |       |              |       |       |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Capitol                 | 62275        | 24.72 | 23           | 23.24 | +2.72 |  |  |  |
| Scotiabank              | 80774        | 17.04 | 17.04        | 17.04 | +1.04 |  |  |  |
| Revolv                  | 17104        | 25.72 | 25           | 25.72 | +2.72 |  |  |  |
| ReliaPur                | 18211        | 25.72 | 25           | 25.72 | +2.72 |  |  |  |
| ReliaPur                | 18212        | 25.72 | 25           | 25.72 | +2.72 |  |  |  |
| AT&T                    | 17111        | 15.72 | 15.72        | 15.72 | +1.72 |  |  |  |
| Pfizer                  | 17024        | 14.72 | 14.72        | 14.72 | +1.72 |  |  |  |
| Merck                   | 17025        | 14.72 | 14.72        | 14.72 | +1.72 |  |  |  |
| Chrysler                | 18245        | 26.72 | 26.72        | 26.72 | +2.72 |  |  |  |
| Eastman                 | 18246        | 26.72 | 26.72        | 26.72 | +2.72 |  |  |  |
| AAR Corp                | 18172        | 14.72 | 14.72        | 14.72 | +1.72 |  |  |  |
| Philip Morris           | 18173        | 14.72 | 14.72        | 14.72 | +1.72 |  |  |  |
| 12 Month High Low Stock | Div. Yld. PE | Stk.  | Wk. High Low | Close | Chg.  |  |  |  |
|                         |              | 100   | High Low     | Close | Chg.  |  |  |  |

| Dow Jones Averages      |              |         |              |         |       |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|-------|--|--|--|
| Index                   | 116211       | 1172.09 | 1154.00      | 1154.00 | +1.00 |  |  |  |
| Trans.                  | 822.57       | 807.52  | 797.44       | 797.44  | +1.00 |  |  |  |
| Util.                   | 1152.50      | 1142.50 | 1132.50      | 1132.50 | +1.00 |  |  |  |
| Comp.                   | 452.02       | 450.41  | 450.41       | 450.41  | +0.01 |  |  |  |
|                         |              |         |              |         |       |  |  |  |
| 12 Month High Low Stock | Div. Yld. PE | Stk.    | Wk. High Low | Close   | Chg.  |  |  |  |
|                         |              | 100     | High Low     | Close   | Chg.  |  |  |  |

| NYSE Index              |              |      |              |       |      |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|-------|------|--|--|--|
| Gen.                    | High         | Low  | Close        | Chg.  |      |  |  |  |
| Indust.                 | —            | —    | —            | +0.01 |      |  |  |  |
| Trans.                  | —            | —    | —            | +0.02 |      |  |  |  |
| Util.                   | —            | —    | —            | +0.01 |      |  |  |  |
| Finance                 | —            | —    | —            | +0.01 |      |  |  |  |
|                         |              |      |              |       |      |  |  |  |
| 12 Month High Low Stock | Div. Yld. PE | Stk. | Wk. High Low | Close | Chg. |  |  |  |
|                         |              | 100  | High Low     | Close | Chg. |  |  |  |

## Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 78,150,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 73,070,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 77,502,000

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

| AMEX Diaries            |              |      |              |       |      |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|-------|------|--|--|--|
| Advanced                | —            | —    | —            | —     |      |  |  |  |
| Declined                | —            | —    | —            | —     |      |  |  |  |
| Total Issues            | —            | —    | —            | —     |      |  |  |  |
| New Highs               | —            | —    | —            | —     |      |  |  |  |
| New Lows                | —            | —    | —            | —     |      |  |  |  |
| Volume up               | —            | —    | —            | —     |      |  |  |  |
| Volume down             | —            | —    | —            | —     |      |  |  |  |
|                         |              |      |              |       |      |  |  |  |
| 12 Month High Low Stock | Div. Yld. PE | Stk. | Wk. High Low | Close | Chg. |  |  |  |
|                         |              | 100  | High Low     | Close | Chg. |  |  |  |

| NASDAQ Index            |              |        |              |        |       |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|--|--|--|
| Composite               | 243.59       | 247.71 | 242.45       | 242.45 | +1.12 |  |  |  |
| Transportation          | 242.52       | 247.71 | 242.45       | 242.45 | +1.12 |  |  |  |
| Finance                 | 242.51       | 247.71 | 242.45       | 242.45 | +1.12 |  |  |  |
| Insurance               | 242.50       | 247.71 | 242.45       | 242.45 | +1.12 |  |  |  |
| Utilities               | 242.48       | 247.71 | 242.45       | 242.45 | +1.12 |  |  |  |
| Banks                   | 242.45       | 247.71 | 242.45       | 242.45 | +1.12 |  |  |  |
| Trucks                  | 242.45       | 247.71 | 242.45       | 242.45 | +1.12 |  |  |  |
|                         |              |        |              |        |       |  |  |  |
| 12 Month High Low Stock | Div. Yld. PE | Stk.   | Wk. High Low | Close  | Chg.  |  |  |  |
|                         |              | 100    | High Low     | Close  | Chg.  |  |  |  |

| AMEX Most Actives       |              |      |              |       |       |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Worl                    | 246          | 246  | 246          | 246   | +0.01 |  |  |  |
| Cracker                 | 246          | 246  | 246          | 246   | +0.01 |  |  |  |
| Heine                   | 246          | 246  | 246          | 246   | +0.01 |  |  |  |
| TIE                     | 246          | 246  | 246          | 246   | +0.01 |  |  |  |
| Adm                     | 246          | 246  | 246          | 246   | +0.01 |  |  |  |
| Sund                    | 246          | 246  | 246          | 246   | +0.01 |  |  |  |
| Horn                    | 246          | 246  | 246          | 246   | +0.01 |  |  |  |
|                         |              |      |              |       |       |  |  |  |
| 12 Month High Low Stock | Div. Yld. PE | Stk. | Wk. High Low | Close | Chg.  |  |  |  |
|                         |              | 100  | High Low     | Close | Chg.  |  |  |  |

| AMEX Stock Index        |              |       |              |       |       |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Bonds                   | 67.49        | 67.49 | 67.49        | 67.49 | +0.01 |  |  |  |
| Utilities               | 67.49        | 67.49 | 67.49        | 67.49 | +0.01 |  |  |  |
| Indust.                 | 67.49        | 67.49 | 67.49        | 67.49 | +0.01 |  |  |  |
|                         |              |       |              |       |       |  |  |  |
| 12 Month High Low Stock | Div. Yld. PE | Stk.  | Wk. High Low | Close | Chg.  |  |  |  |
|                         |              | 100   | High Low     | Close | Chg.  |  |  |  |

## NYSE Prices Rise in Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Tuesday in fairly active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which climbed 10.15 Monday, rose 4.29 points to 1164.57. It had been ahead 10 at midmorning. The Dow hit 1,130 last week and some brokers said that might be a low for the near future.

Advances led declines by a 10-5 margin among the 1,989 issues traded.

Volume was 98.5 million shares, up from the 73.9 million traded Monday.

Analysts said several large block trades indicated that large institutions were a bit more active than they have been in the past several months.

Some investors reportedly were encouraged by the government's report Tuesday that housing starts plunged a record 26.6 percent in March to a seasonally adjusted rate of 1,638,000 units, the lowest rate since April 1983.

At the same time, building permits, which are an indication of future activity, fell 11.9 percent to 11.7 percent in February.

The reports were seen as confirming that the economy, which had been surging at a near-inflationary pace, has slowed down considerably. And Wall Street was hopeful that would take upward pressure off interest rates.

Bond prices rose at the outset on the news but federal funds rates banks charge one another for overnight loans opened at a high 10 7/16 percent. U.S. Trust raised its broker loan rate to 11.4 percent from 11 percent.

Some investors were disturbed yields that on three and six-month Treasury bills rose at the

government's weekly auction Monday to the highest level in more than a year and a half. Yields had dropped at the previous two auctions.

Analysts said the stock market apparently is being influenced by activities of options traders. Options expire at the end of this week, which means a lot of activity must be completed by Thursday because exchanges will be closed for Good Friday.

Because of the confusion over that activity, observers are uncertain about whether Monday's rally was a follow-up to a surge last Thursday, in which the Dow Jones average soared 26 points.

Carter Hawley Hale, a 3% loser Monday, was the most active NYSE-listed issue and sharply lower in trading that included a block of 2.2 million shares.

Revo D.S. Inc. was active and higher. The stock plunged 5% Monday on news the U.S. Food and Drug Administration recalled a vitamin supplement made by a Revo unit.

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rates go up.  
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Ca  
Cev

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| Country  | Currency | 1 year  | 6 mos. | 3 mos. |
|--|----------|---------|--------|--------|
| Austria  | A. Sch.  | 3,050   | 1,525  | 840    |
| Belgium  | B. Fr.   | 6,600   | 3,300  | 1,815  |
| Denmark  | D. Kr.   | 1,400   | 700    | 400    |
| Finland  | FM.      | 1,080   | 540    | 300    |
| France   | FF.      | 900     | 450    | 250    |
| Germany  | D.M.     | 400     | 200    | 110    |
| Great Britain  | £.       | 72      | 36     | 20     |
| Greece   | Dr.      | 10,800  | 5,400  | 2,950  |
| Ireland  | £. Ir.   | 90      | 45     | 25     |
| Italy  | Lire     | 195,000 | 97,500 | 53,700 |
| Luxembourg   | L. Fr.   | 6,600   | 3,300  | 1,815  |
| Netherlands  | Fl.      | 450     | 225    | 124    |
| Norway   | N. Kr.   | 1,160   | 580    | 320    |
| Portugal   | Esc.     | 10,000  | 5,000  | 2,750  |
| Spain  | Ptas     | 16,260  | 8,130  | 4,480  |
| Sweden   | S. Kr.   | 1,160   | 580    | 320    |
| Switzerland  | S. Fr.   | 356     | 178    | 98     |
| The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East: |          |         |        |        |
|  | U.S.S.   | 280     | 140    | 77     |
| Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia:                                      |          |         |        |        |
|  | U.S.S.   | 390     | 195    | 107    |

My payment is enclosed  
(Check or money order to the IHT)

Please charge my:

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access           | <input type="checkbox"/> Eurocard   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Express | <input type="checkbox"/> Mastercard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diners Club      | <input type="checkbox"/> Visa       |

Card account number:

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Card expiry date

Signature

My name

Address

City

Country

Tel N°

Job/Profession

Nationality

Company Activity









## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Korn/Ferry Hires 5 Away From Rival

Korn/Ferry International, the executive recruiting company, has been head hunting among the headhunters.

Korn/Ferry, with headquarters in New York and Los Angeles, has lured five employees away from the Brussels office of their recruitment rival, Spencer Stuart &amp; Associates. Robert Lepage joins Korn/Ferry International as a member of its executive committee. He also is the president of London-based Korn/Ferry Europe and managing director of Korn/Ferry's opera-

tions in the Benelux countries. He formerly was a partner at Spencer Stuart, in charge of the company's European and South American operations from May 1977 to last June. Most recently, he had been managing director, Belgium, and a member of the parent company's board.

At Korn/Ferry, Mr. Lepage is expected to play an important role in directing, along with Jean-Michel Beigbeder, an expansion program in Europe. Mr. Beigbeder left his post as chairman of Spencer Stuart in July to join Korn/Ferry as chairman of the international executive committee and head of all European operations. Korn/Ferry plans to open offices in Italy, Holland and Switzerland this year and in the Philippines this year and in Scandinavia and Canada in 1985-1986.

## Saab Readies Plane Venture

(Continued from Page 7)  
Sweden and a handful of non-aligned countries.

Renault, the French automaker, has appointed Paul Percie du Sert

finance director, succeeding Pierre Souleil, who was named financial counselor to the company's president. Mr. Percie du Sert, formerly

was Renault's deputy finance director.

Philadelphia National Bank has upgraded its London representative office to a branch and named Steven S. Nichols general manager. He formerly was with Philadelphia International Finance Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd. Named deputy general manager of the London branch was Thomas M. Phillips, formerly the London representative.

By Brenda Haggerty  
in London

## COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

## United States

## Allis-Chalmers

## Amer. Express

## Amer. H Prod.

## Apple Computer

## Citicorp

## Continental Gr.

## Cr Zellerbach

## Donald Lufkin

## Eltor

## GTE

## Honeywell

## Kodak

## Mark

## Northwest Ind.

## Uniroyal

## Control Data

## Cr Zellerbach

## Donald Lufkin

## Eltor

## GTE

## Honeywell

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## Control Data

## Cr Zellerbach

## Donald Lufkin

## Eltor

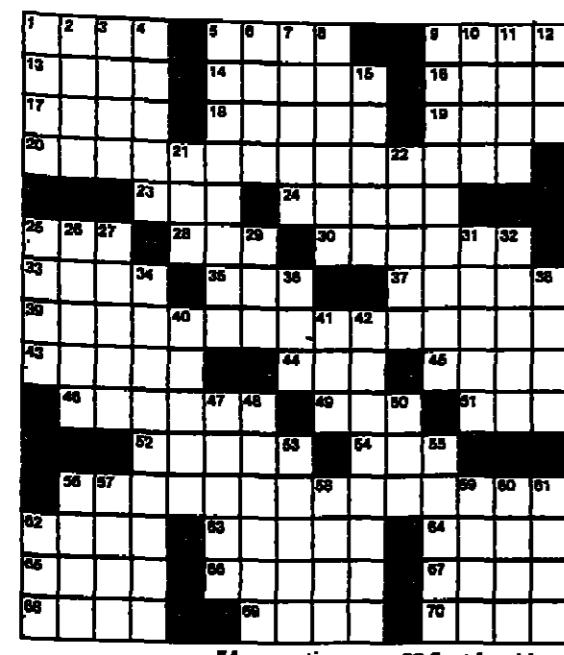
## GTE

## Honeywell

## Kodak

## Mark

## Northwest Ind.



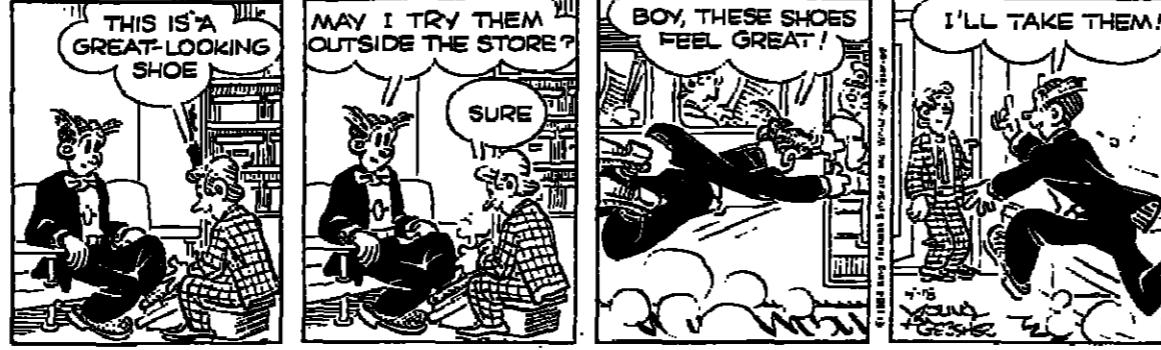
## PEANUTS



4-16



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



**ACROSS**

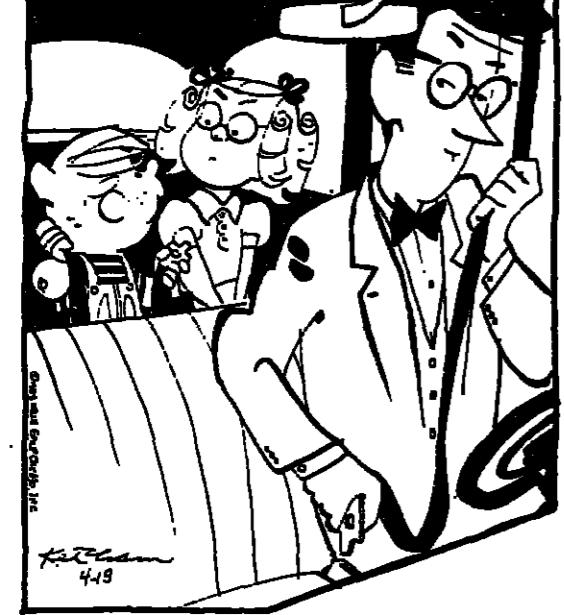
- 1 The — Reaper
- 5 Old Glory, e.g. Man the picture
- 9 Better than never
- 14 Citrus fruits
- 15 Competent
- 17 Like a jalopy
- 18 Fight site
- 19 Cheer (for)
- 20 Line from a nursery rhyme
- 23 "Exodus" character
- 24 Extinct relative of NATO
- 25 Kind of relief
- 28 Carpenter with six legs
- 29 Ringed planet
- 30 Dadaist works
- 35 Thermal
- 37 Zeus's "juice," Loeser's lazy vessel
- 43 Ruled here
- 44 Sailor
- 45 Organic compound
- 48 Takes care of Letterhead letters
- 51 Follower of Japan or Siam
- 52 What She patrons are in

**DOWN**

- 1 Satiate
- 2 Reckless
- 3 Roman road
- 4 Jason's helmate
- 5 Everglades
- 6 Cambio
- 7 Appraisals at review meetings
- 8 Islamic spirits
- 9 Scroll-like tablet
- 10 — Ben Adhem
- 11 Boor
- 12 Asian holiday
- 13 A Yemenni capital
- 14 A Yemenni penultimate words
- 15 Epoch
- 16 — artium (arts of art)
- 17 Novel about events on a mine sweeper
- 18 Dcentaur
- 19 Net type
- 20 One to bring
- 21 — "Life is an itself": O. W. Holmes Jr.
- 22 Spot for old toys
- 23 Take a place in the sun
- 24 Gutline namesakes
- 25 Reproductive body
- 26 Kind of room or time
- 27 North Sea feeder
- 28 Tides
- 29 Supped
- 30 Great Giant
- 31 Wheeze's cousin
- 32 Camp sight
- 33 Famous penultimate words
- 34 — artium (arts of art)
- 35 Novel about events on a mine sweeper
- 36 Dcentaur
- 37 Net type
- 38 Dies
- 39 — "Life is an itself": O. W. Holmes Jr.
- 40 — artium (arts of art)
- 41 — artium (arts of art)
- 42 Embellish
- 43 Hairdresser's offering
- 44 This is not Occidental
- 45 French wine region
- 46 Insinuative
- 47 Embellish
- 48 This is not Occidental
- 49 French wine region
- 50 French wine region
- 51 — artium (arts of art)
- 52 — artium (arts of art)
- 53 — artium (arts of art)
- 54 — artium (arts of art)
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- 66 — artium (arts of art)

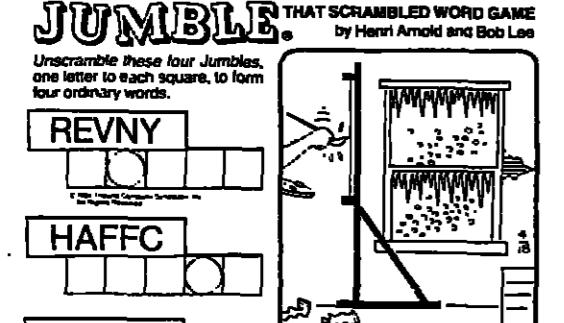
© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



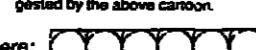
JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Harry Arnold and Bob Lee



WHAT YOU MIGHT DO IF YOU TRY TO PAINT A GIRL IN THE NUDE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's SWASH BURST VIABLE COUPLE

What a beauty contest judge has to know how to do—PASS ON CURVES

## WEATHER

**EUROPE**

| HIGH | LOW |     | HIGH | LOW |    |
|------|-----|-----|------|-----|----|
| C    | F   |     | C    | F   |    |
| 21   | 70  | 16  | 28   | 24  | 15 |
| 22   | 71  | 17  | 29   | 25  | 16 |
| 23   | 72  | 18  | 30   | 26  | 17 |
| 24   | 73  | 19  | 31   | 27  | 18 |
| 25   | 74  | 20  | 32   | 28  | 19 |
| 26   | 75  | 21  | 33   | 29  | 20 |
| 27   | 76  | 22  | 34   | 30  | 21 |
| 28   | 77  | 23  | 35   | 31  | 22 |
| 29   | 78  | 24  | 36   | 32  | 23 |
| 30   | 79  | 25  | 37   | 33  | 24 |
| 31   | 80  | 26  | 38   | 34  | 25 |
| 32   | 81  | 27  | 39   | 35  | 26 |
| 33   | 82  | 28  | 40   | 36  | 27 |
| 34   | 83  | 29  | 41   | 37  | 28 |
| 35   | 84  | 30  | 42   | 38  | 29 |
| 36   | 85  | 31  | 43   | 39  | 30 |
| 37   | 86  | 32  | 44   | 40  | 31 |
| 38   | 87  | 33  | 45   | 41  | 32 |
| 39   | 88  | 34  | 46   | 42  | 33 |
| 40   | 89  | 35  | 47   | 43  | 34 |
| 41   | 90  | 36  | 48   | 44  | 35 |
| 42   | 91  | 37  | 49   | 45  | 36 |
| 43   | 92  | 38  | 50   | 46  | 37 |
| 44   | 93  | 39  | 51   | 47  | 38 |
| 45   | 94  | 40  | 52   | 48  | 39 |
| 46   | 95  | 41  | 53   | 49  | 40 |
| 47   | 96  | 42  | 54   | 50  | 41 |
| 48   | 97  | 43  | 55   | 51  | 42 |
| 49   | 98  | 44  | 56   | 52  | 43 |
| 50   | 99  | 45  | 57   | 53  | 44 |
| 51   | 100 | 46  | 58   | 54  | 45 |
| 52   | 101 | 47  | 59   | 55  | 46 |
| 53   | 102 | 48  | 60   | 56  | 47 |
| 54   | 103 | 49  | 61   | 57  | 48 |
| 55   | 104 | 50  | 62   | 58  | 49 |
| 56   | 105 | 51  | 63   | 59  | 50 |
| 57   | 106 | 52  | 64   | 60  | 51 |
| 58   | 107 | 53  | 65   | 61  | 52 |
| 59   | 108 | 54  | 66   | 62  | 53 |
| 60   | 109 | 55  | 67   | 63  | 54 |
| 61   | 110 | 56  | 68   | 64  | 55 |
| 62   | 111 | 57  | 69   | 65  | 56 |
| 63   | 112 | 58  | 70   | 66  | 57 |
| 64   | 113 | 59  | 71   | 67  | 58 |
| 65   | 114 | 60  | 72   | 68  | 59 |
| 66   | 115 | 61  | 73   | 69  | 60 |
| 67   | 116 | 62  | 74   | 70  | 61 |
| 68   | 117 | 63  | 75   | 71  | 62 |
| 69   | 118 | 64  | 76   | 72  | 63 |
| 70   | 119 | 65  | 77   | 73  | 64 |
| 71   | 120 | 66  | 78   | 74  | 65 |
| 72   | 121 | 67  | 79   | 75  | 66 |
| 73   | 122 | 68  | 80   | 76  | 67 |
| 74   | 123 | 69  | 81   | 77  | 68 |
| 75   | 124 | 70  | 82   | 78  | 69 |
| 76   | 125 | 71  | 83   | 79  | 70 |
| 77   | 126 | 72  | 84   | 80  | 71 |
| 78   | 127 | 73  | 85   | 81  | 72 |
| 79   | 128 | 74  | 86   | 82  | 73 |
| 80   | 129 | 75  | 87   | 83  | 74 |
| 81   | 130 | 76  | 88   | 84  | 75 |
| 82   | 131 | 77  | 89   | 85  | 76 |
| 83   | 132 | 78  | 90   | 86  | 77 |
| 84   | 133 | 79  | 91   | 87  | 78 |
| 85   | 134 | 80  | 92   | 88  | 79 |
| 86   | 135 | 81  | 93   | 89  | 80 |
| 87   | 136 | 82  | 94   | 90  | 81 |
| 88   | 137 | 83  | 95   | 91  | 82 |
| 89   | 138 | 84  | 96   | 92  | 83 |
| 90   | 139 | 85  | 97   | 93  | 84 |
| 91   | 140 | 86  | 98   | 94  | 85 |
| 92   | 141 | 87  | 99   | 95  | 86 |
| 93   | 142 | 88  | 100  | 96  | 87 |
| 94   | 143 | 89  |      |     |    |
| 95   | 144 | 90  |      |     |    |
| 96   | 145 | 91  |      |     |    |
| 97   | 146 | 92  |      |     |    |
| 98   | 147 | 93  |      |     |    |
| 99   | 148 | 94  |      |     |    |
| 100  | 149 | 95  |      |     |    |
| 101  | 150 | 96  |      |     |    |
| 102  | 151 | 97  |      |     |    |
| 103  | 152 | 98  |      |     |    |
| 104  | 153 | 99  |      |     |    |
| 105  | 154 | 100 |      |     |    |
| 106  | 155 |     |      |     |    |
| 107  | 156 |     |      |     |    |
| 108  | 157 |     |      |     |    |
| 109  | 158 |     |      |     |    |
| 110  | 159 |     |      |     |    |
| 111  | 160 |     |      |     |    |
| 112  | 161 |     |      |     |    |
| 113  | 162 |     |      |     |    |
| 114  | 163 |     |      |     |    |
| 115  | 164 |     |      |     |    |
| 116  | 165 |     |      |     |    |
| 117  | 166 | </  |      |     |    |

## SPORTS

**Kingman's 3 Home Runs Pound A's Past Mariners***United Press International*

SEATTLE—Dave Kingman hit three home runs and drove in eight runs to power the Oakland A's to a 6-3 triumph over the Seattle Mariners here Monday night. Kingman has had five three-home run games; shiny Mize is the all-time leader with six.

First-inning singles by Joe Morgan, Davey Lopes and Carney

not supposed to throw an 0-2 strike. He did and he got hurt. But he's young and I know I've made lots of mistakes in my career."

"I may be young, but I'm no fool," said Young. "If I'd thrown them where I wanted to, I think I could have struck him out. But I wanted to call time out when I let both of them go."

Indians 4, Orioles 3

In Cleveland, Tony Bernazard walked in the seventh and then stole second and third — his sixth and seventh stolen bases of the season — before scoring the game-winner on an infield single by Andre Thornton as the Indians nipped Baltimore, 4-3.

Twins 9, Angels 2

In Minneapolis, Kent Hrbek highlighted an eight-run sixth with a grand-slam homer to back the six-hitter of Mike Smithson as Minnesota trounced California, 9-2.

Dodgers 5, Astros 4

In the National League's only game in Houston, Mike Marshall's bases-loaded double with two out in the ninth rallied Los Angeles to a 5-4 victory that broke the Astros' three-game winning streak.

**Major League Standings**

| NATIONAL LEAGUE |    |      |     |               |   |       |     |  |  |
|-----------------|----|------|-----|---------------|---|-------|-----|--|--|
| W               | L  | Pct. | GB  |               |   |       |     |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | —   | Detroit       | 8 | 1.000 |     |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Toronto       | 6 | .900  |     |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Cleveland     | 5 | .944  | 2%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | New York      | 4 | .944  | 5%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Boston        | 3 | .963  | 5%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 2 | .963  | 5%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 1 | .963  | 5%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | San Francisco | 0 | .963  | 5%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Chicago       | 0 | .963  | 5%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | St. Louis     | 0 | .963  | 5%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Philadelphia  | 0 | .963  | 5%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Baltimore     | 0 | .963  | 5%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | San Diego     | 9 | .211  |     |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Los Angeles   | 6 | .545  |     |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Seattle       | 4 | .490  | 1%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Kansas City   | 3 | .500  | 1%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Chicago       | 2 | .500  | 2%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Texas         | 3 | .500  | 4%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 3 | .500  | 6%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 2 | .500  | 8%  |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Philadelphia  | 1 | .500  | 10% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Baltimore     | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Seattle       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
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| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
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| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Montreal      | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |
| 24              | 27 | .467 | 101 | Atlanta       | 0 | .500  | 12% |  |  |

## PEOPLE

Monaco Says Caroline  
Expects Baby in Summer

Princess Caroline of Monaco, 27, is expecting a baby, to be born at the Royal Palace "this summer," the official press service of the principality confirmed Tuesday. Caroline married Stefano Casiraghi, 23, an Italian businessman, 23, in a civil ceremony at the palace last Dec. 29. She is still seeking a Vatican annulment of her first marriage, to Philippe Junot, whom she divorced in November 1980.

The Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, winner of the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize, is being awarded an honorary degree by the University of Pennsylvania as "a symbol of free inquiry in a land where free inquiry is not respected." Sakharov has been invited to deliver Penn's baccalaureate address May 20, but there is little chance the physicist and peace advocate will be allowed to attend. Sakharov, 63, was banished to the city of Gorki in 1955.

He's got the fuzziest suit, the quirkiest rings and the glitziest Royce in show business. And Liberace showed them off in style at his first concert at Radio City Music Hall. "I always felt that music is something that should be a shared and happy experience," Liberace, 64, said before opening his 14-day stint. Liberace's concerts, his first in 30 years in New York, are expected to gross \$1.7 million, a spokesman for the Music Hall said.

In Washington, Richard Meier, a 49-year-old architect of shining white buildings, was named Tuesday to receive the annual Pritzker Architecture Prize. He is the sixth winner of the \$100,000 award. A new structure for the High Museum in Atlanta, which opened last fall, is the most recent of Meier's buildings to win acclaim. "We honor Richard Meier for his single-minded pursuit of new directions in contemporary architecture," commented the jury in its official remarks. "In his search for clarity and his experiments in balancing light, forms and space, he has created works which are personal, vigorous and original." The prize was established in 1979 by Jay A. Pritzker to honor outstanding achievement in a discipline for which no Nobel Prize is awarded.

## Disney Dinosaur

## Filming the Story of a Baby Brontosaurus

## — This Is a 'Lovable Dino' Movie —

## In the Ivory Coast

By Bart Mills

*International Herald Tribune*

INGRAKON, Ivory Coast — The dinosaur arrives at the shore of the lake on a litter carried by two local men wearing native I've-seen-everything expressions.

The dinosaur, 10 feet (3 meters) long and made of rubber, is placed in the water. Six men stand on the beach holding a long cable. Pulling it, they hope to make the dinosaur "swim" out into the lake while a movie camera records the scene.

Hollywood has come to the rain forest in the interior of the Ivory Coast to make a fantasy about the discovery of a family of brontosaurus that have somehow forgotten to become extinct.

William Katt, Patrick Croghan and the actress Sean Young star as rival paleontologists in Disney's "Baby," which the studio likes to call a cross between "Dumbo" and "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

Right now, the film looks like a cross between "Jaws" and "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea." Despite all the efforts of Disney's special-effects team and the men on the end of the cable, the dinosa

won't swim.

A shuntwoman, Paula Crist, is inside the dinosaur, expertly gauging the distance between her head inside the costume and the end of the dinosaur's snout, so she can show Babyuzzing Young awake. Off-camera, eight lever-pullers work the eyelids, mouth and other controls, connected to the beast by thin wires that enter it through the tail. The assistant director is blowing into an air tube that makes Baby appear to breathe.

Raponi, the effects supervisor, built 10 versions of Baby; some all-mechanical others radio-controlled, some full-size, others just puppet heads for close-ups. They range from 30 inches long and 10 inches high (about 75 centimeters by 25 centimeters) to 70 feet long and 25 feet high (about 21 meters by 7.6 meters).

"Ron Tantin and I chose a brontosaurus," Raponi says, "because of all the dinosaurs, it looks like the least terrible. A dinosaur is just an overgrown reptile. Unfortunately, reptiles don't have too many expressions. A snake just doesn't convey much emotion."

Most of the dinosaur shots in "Baby" involved inserting one of a team of short but powerful stunt people inside the dinosaur skin. The stunt person moved the four legs and a group of eight special-

effects people under the direction of Isidoro Raponi moved levers and video game-style joysticks to give the beast the required loveable expressions.

In one scene the baby dinosaur, which has lost its parents, wakes up his sleeping protectors, Young and Katt, as they lie on a bed of leaves.

The script calls this idyllic setting "Garden of Eden," but the actors are nervous about stinging ants, scorpions, snakes and scorpions — all of which have already visited the set.

A motor erupts noisily, powering the pump for a hose that sprays the scene with the rainforest wet look. It's the dry season in the Ivory Coast, and the predominant weather factor is the harmattan, the north wind that brings enough dust from the Sahara to cover everything with a season-long haze.

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Young says, "My character has a lot of energy to give to her career in paleontology. She feels her marriage shouldn't interfere with her work. Then she has to nurse Baby back to health. She finds herself singing a lullaby, which awakens the motherly feelings she hadn't felt before."

"Baby" is the first U.S. feature to be filmed in the Ivory Coast, which was chosen, according to



Special-effect wizard Isidoro Raponi takes a dinosaur-size pause.

"We consulted the experts at the museums, but they all had different ideas. Nobody knows for sure what a brontosaurus looked like because we don't have a complete skeleton. So we felt free to give Baby a lifelike look by borrowing movements from animals we have today, like the elephant and the hippopotamus."

As the director, Norton, says,

"All previous dinosaur movies have been bad-dino movies. Baby is a lovable dino. The theme of the movie is parentage. The Sean Young and Bill Katt characters are worried about whether they should start a family, when they stumble on the dinosaur. When Baby becomes separated from her own parents, Sean and Bill become surrogate parents."

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"Baby" is the first U.S. feature to be filmed in the Ivory Coast, which was chosen, according to

the producer, Jonathan Taplin, because of its political stability, good roads and services and authentic rain forest.

Young says she was unprepared for work in Africa. "When I read the script, I never even considered what it would be like working in the jungle. I'm soaking wet for a third of the movie. I'm up to my knees in squashy mud for a lot of scenes. I had to do a fight scene in a flying helicopter with both doors open. Next time I'll know how to spot those scenes that look like nothing in the script but take a week and a half of hell to shoot."

The \$13.5-million film has overcome some hurdles not normally encountered in Burbank. To get permission to shoot at the lake near Ingrakon, Disney representatives had to supply the village chief with a long list of "sacrifices," including four goats, eight chickens, 20 liters of palm oil, two bottles of gin and a pair of strong shoes.

A long-running annoyance throughout shooting was a national power shortage in the Ivory Coast. The country relies on hydropower, but the rivers have been low this winter. Thus, two or three times a day the power in the hotel housing the production went off for several hours at a time. This is a hotel boasting "the only ice rink in Black Africa," but no power meant no ice. The Disney folks got used to having dinner by candlelight.

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